



St. Germans Rural District Council

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

1969

P. J. FOX, M. B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



ST. GERMANS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Rural District of St. Germans.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year which ended on 30th June 1969 the estimated population of the No. 7 Health Area showed an increase of 700 to a total of 52,760. Of the six County Districts in the Health Area the Borough of Saltash showed the greatest increase at 250, whilst at the low end of the scale the figure in the Looe Urban District was limited to 10.

Live births during 1969 totalled 810, an increase of 67 over the 1968 figure, and the largest number registered since 1948. This produced a corrected birth rate of 18.6 per 1000 of population some 2.3 per 1000 above the national figure. Of these 810 live births 54 were illegitimate giving a percentage of 6.7 as compared with 7.1 per cent in the preceeding year. Deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 13 which gave an infant mortality rate of 16.0 per 1000 live births. As is usual 10 of these 13 infants did not survive the critical first four weeks of life and 8 of these did not live for more than one week. No deaths resulting from the complications of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium occurred during 1969.

During the year there were 734 deaths, an increase of 28 on the figure for 1968. The corrected death rate of 11.4 per 1000 of population was slightly below the national death rate. Again the most prevalent cause of death was heart disease which was responsible for 36% of all deaths. Cancer caused just over 21% of all deaths, and strokes were responsible for 16% of all deaths. Of the defined forms of cancer, that affecting the lung/bronchus was most prevalent, and caused 28 deaths, a reduction of 6 on the corresponding total for 1968, but still a high toll from a disease which is largely preventable.

Whilst the overall incidence of notifiable disease was only moderate - 313 cases giving an attack rate of 5.82 per 1000 of population - two troublesome minor epidemics were seen during the year. In and around Pelynt in the Liskeard Rural District there were at least 31 cases of scarlet fever, and in the adjoining Urban District of Looe a further 27 cases were notified. In addition many more children and some adults who did not show the rash of scarlet fever, suffered from tonsillitis and impetigo both of which are caused by the same organism which causes scarlet fever - streptococcus pyogenes. The main weight of this outbreak fell on children attending the Pelynt Infant and Junior School. In an endeavour to halt or slow down the spread of this infection throat and nose swabs were taken from all children actually attending the school on the several occasions when it was visited, and children found to be carrying the causal organism were excluded for appropriate treatment. As an ancillary measure the school was closed for the two weeks immediately preceeding the normal Easter school holiday. When after this period of five weeks the school re-opened some children were still found to be carrying the infection, and some few more cases of scarlet fever, and tonsillitis occurred, but by the end of April almost all of this infection had disappeared. Some types of streptococcus are capable of causing more serious disease which can permanently damage the kidneys and the heart, but fortunately these types were not encountered during this outbreak.

During the second and third quarters of the year there was an unpleasant outbreak of infective jaundice which was largely confined to the Borough of Liskeard with a small number of cases in the adjoining parts of the Liskeard Rural District. One case which occurred in the St. Germans Rural District was a more virulent form of this infection, and caused the death of an 18 year old female.





This disease is thought to be due to a virus as yet not positively identified. The precise means of spread are not known, but it is believed that human faeces carry the infection, and the possibility of spread by droplet infection from the upper respiratory tract cannot be ruled out. Children are commonly affected and in many cases may not show obvious signs of the infection and in consequence the infection is not recognised. Nevertheless such sub-clinical cases are capable of acting as links in the chain of infection and passing on the disease to others. It is also possible that in the early stages of infection before the disease clearly declares itself, the patient may infect others before he or they are aware that he is in the early stages of the disease. These and other factors make it difficult to control the spread of disease, and one is driven back on the advocacy of stricter personal and general hygiene when the disease is prevalent, and especially if one is in contact with or caring for children or adults suffering from a vague illness which may well be the early stages of an attack of infective jaundice.

Whilst tuberculosis is no longer a crippling and lethal disease its occurrence cannot be viewed lightly or with lack of concern. Not so many years ago there were those who felt that in a relatively short time this disease would be no more than an unpleasant memory. These hopes have proved to be too optimistic, and after early large reductions in the prevalence of this disease, gains in recent years have been much less spectacular, and it is now clear that we must expect to have tuberculosis as a disease to be reckoned with for many years to come. As appears to be the case generally progress in reducing the number of newly discovered infections in this Health Area has been disappointingly slow in the last few years, and instead of the hoped for steady downward trend the totals of new cases have fluctuated up and down over the past seven years. Thus in 1969 the total of 13 new cases notified was one more than the corresponding figure for 1968, and appreciably above the lowest total so far recorded of 9 cases in 1965. As is almost always the case nowadays the majority of the new infections occurred amongst males over the age of 45 years. It seems likely that such cases are due to the re-activation of an infection which may have occurred in earlier life. Causing little or no illness at that time it may not have been recognised as a tuberculosis infection, and would have remained dormant and inactive for many years before emerging as a recognisable disease in later middle age or old age.

In the past couple of years attention has been increasingly and more sharply focussed on the way in which the human animal is polluting and in many cases destroying the environment essential to the support, enjoyment, and even the continued existence of life in its many forms. Two great forces exert the main pressures against the environment we share with animal and plant life. The first, and presently probably the strongest of these is modern technology in the almost infinite variety of ways in which it manifests itself and is used. Those which spring most readily to mind are the chemical substances which are so widely used in agriculture and horticulture. Whilst their basic purpose in controlling pests and plant disease, and in improving crop yields is good and desirable, the harmful side effects and long term effects associated with their use so outweigh the advantage of using them that either they have to be used selectively and with great discretion, or in certain cases they have to be withdrawn or their use banned. Some of the large plants in which such chemicals and many others are manufactured produce waste material the disposal of which presents great problems. Traditionally such waste products have been turned into watercourses with the result that in some areas where industrial undertakings large in size and output, and perhaps also numerous operate, local streams, rivers and in some cases lakes have become heavily, and often dangerously polluted. This has produced conditions in which the normal fauna and flora of the water are reduced in number, and variety, and ultimately cease to exist. In other instances where fish can continue to live they may accumulate in their bodies levels of chemicals which are toxic to human beings if such fish are eaten.





The disappearance of the normal water plants, and weeds is frequently followed by a great proliferation in slimy green algae and fungi which further degrade and destroy the watercourse involved giving it the character of a disgusting and stagnant ditch. Streams, rivers, and lakes are amongst the most pleasant features in our natural environment, and afford valuable outlets for recreation. Additionally with the growth in population and industry these as sources of water supply are assuming an importance which increases year by year. This consideration is more likely to be a compelling and urgent indication that this particular aspect of environmental pollution be brought under control than the pure amenity aspect of the problem. In the long run this, and indeed most forms of environmental pollution arise because we as individuals and communities expect, and in a large part achieve higher and more sophisticated standards of living. There is nothing inherently wrong in this demand for a so-called higher standard of living, but we must not turn our backs on the undesirable by-products which result whether in the pollution of land, and water from industrial activities, the pollution of the atmosphere by gaseous discharges, the despoilation of open spaces by the deposit of household refuse, and unwanted domestic hardware or the ever rising tide of noise that assaults and batters our senses and our peace of mind. Reducing and eventually preventing pollution will not come about without the expenditure of money, in some cases very large sums indeed. If industry has to spend money on this, all or a large part of the expense involved will be passed on to the consumer by way of higher prices for goods and services. If such price increases reduce the ability of an industry to be competitive in overseas markets, it may well be necessary to subsidise measures to control and abate the pollution it creates. One way or another we all face the inescapable conclusion that solving this problem will cost us something.

On the personal level we must be clearly aware of the increasing amount of pollution we as individuals contribute to our environment in shape of household refuse and discarded hardware. The volume and diversity of this increases not only because population grows, but also because affluence and higher living standards give rise to more refuse per head of population. Modern methods of containing, wrapping, and presenting goods whilst excellent for that purpose, do by virtue of the almost indestructible properties some of them possess present quite a problem in their disposal. The increase in the number of non-returnable containers for solid and liquid commodities of all sorts adds further to the volume of unwanted material to be collected from private houses, and trade premises. As a consequence of all this, areas suitable for the tipping of refuse, which are already most difficult to find even in lightly populated rural districts, are having their life drastically reduced. I have for some time felt that refuse disposal is an increasingly serious problem to which insufficient thought and concern has so far been given. More enquiry and research on the two main facets of this problem is called for. We must look at ways and means of reducing the volume of refuse produced per head of population even if this involves some reduction in the durability and relative indestructibility of packages and containers or their replacement by some material which can be disintegrated or destroyed more readily. At the other end of the process more efficient handling of refuse at the tipping site including methods of bulk reduction, and destruction where possible will have increasingly to be used. The inevitable result of this will be some increase in the cost of this service. As a footnote I might add that as much of additional refuse produced consists of inert non-putrescible material it presents a greater threat to amenity and civilised living conditions than to the health of the community.

During the year an interesting if rather unusual aspect of food hygiene came to notice. Elsewhere in the country close on 40 people were infested with liver fluke. This leaf-like worm normally attacks the sheep in which it causes liver rot. As the development of flukes calls for damp conditions and water, vegetation in the vicinity of streams and ponds in fields containing sheep is in danger of having on it encysted forms of the young fluke. Included with grass and other plant life to which flukes attach themselves is watercress. If watercress from such a location - usually referred to as "wild" watercress - is eaten by human beings the fluke will infest the human liver making the person concerned ill.





A certain amount of this "wild" watercress is still gathered and consumed or is sold to shops, hotels, and catering establishments and consumption of this type of watercress was implicated in the outbreak of fluke infestation referred to above. An additional hazard of eating watercress from uncontrolled sources is that of contracting food poisoning because the plant may have been contaminated by foul drainage from sewage disposal works, septic tanks, farmyards, fields and roads. Whilst this latter form of contamination can be largely removed by vigorous washing of the cress in running water, the encysted young flukes are very firmly cemented to leaves and stems and are not normally loosened or dislodged until the watercress is eaten. Clearly any watercress eaten should come from reputable sources and growers where the conditions under which it is grown are properly controlled, and shops, hotels and catering establishments have a clear duty to ensure that clean and safe supplies only of this popular commodity are offered to the public.

In closing this general preface I should like to take the opportunity of expressing to Members and Officers of the six County District Councils concerned my sincere thanks for the support and assistance afforded me in carrying out the duties of my appointment.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

P.J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30126940>

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMANS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Councillor F. A. Miller  
Councillor F. K. Davy

Chairman  
Vice-Chairman

The Whole Council

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor R. H. H. Eddey  
Councillor M. E. Higman, M.B.E.

Chairman  
Vice-Chairman

The Whole Council

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

P. J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Health Area Office,  
West Street,  
Liskeard. PL14 6BX

Telephone - Liskeard 3373

W. E. Grylls, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. L. Williams, M.R.S.H.,  
Public Health Inspector.

G. J. Follett,  
Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,  
Lower Port View,  
Saltash. PL12 4DE

Telephone - Saltash 2176/7





# RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. GERMANS

Area of Rural District:	48,533	acres
Population:	15,110	
Number of Inhabited Houses:	5,713	
Rateable Value at 1.4.69.	£357,704	
Product of Penny Rate 1969/70	£1,450	

## Vital Statistics for 1969

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births:	123	99	222
	<u>St. Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	18.4	18.6	16.3
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still births:	-	1	1
	<u>St. Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total birth	4.0	9.8	13.0
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	117	92	209
	<u>St. Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population	11.3	11.4	11.9
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age	5	-	5
	<u>St. Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23.0	16.0	18.0

## Principal Causes of Death at All Ages:

Heart disease:	82
Cancer (all sites):	42
Respiratory disease:	23
Stroke:	20
Genito-urinary disease:	8
Circulatory disease:	6
Accidents:	6
Digestive disease	5





Of the 42 deaths attributed to cancer, 11 were due to cancer of the intestine, and 9 to cancer of the stomach. Cancer of the lung and bronchus caused only 4 deaths as against 11 deaths during 1968. Ischaemic heart disease i.e. disease of the vessels supplying the heart muscle caused 71% of the total of deaths attributed to heart disease. Of those who died during the year 44% had reached or exceeded 75 years of age at the time of death.

#### Notifiable Disease (other than tuberculosis)

The incidence of this group of diseases was again light during 1969 when 51 cases - 18 less than 1968 - were notified. None of the more serious forms of notifiable disease occurred during 1969.

The following are details of cases and case rates:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
		<u>St. Germans R.D.</u>	<u>Health Area No.7</u>
Measles :	46	3.04	2.49
Whooping Cough :	2	0.13	0.37
Infective jaundice	2	0.13	1.41
Scarlet fever	1	0.07	1.13

#### Tuberculosis

During the year one case only came to notice through a death certificate. The person involved, an 89 year old male, died of heart disease, but was shown to have respiratory tuberculosis as a subsidiary cause of death. As his name did not appear on the tuberculosis register this was taken as a posthumous notification.

At the end of the year there were 20 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 5 known cases of other forms of tuberculosis resident in the Rural District.

#### National Assistance Act, 1948:

No action under Section 47 of this Act was needed during 1969.

#### Water Supply:

With very few exceptions, properties enjoyed an adequate supply of wholesome water from the mains of the East Cornwall Water Board. In the case of two large sites containing residential caravans, and one small plant producing sausage casings, the private supplies on which they depended were sampled regularly, and where indicated advice was given and corrective measures to combat contamination were put in hand.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

As Mr. Grylls observes in his report, local and national difficulties have delayed work on several schemes.

#### Food:

Reasonable standards of food hygiene were maintained in premises where food is handled.

#### Factories Act, 1961:

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were experienced during 1969.

#### Report of Chief Public Health Inspector:

This report by Mr. W.E. Grylls follows. It is again my pleasant duty to put on record my gratitude to Mr. Grylls, Mr. Williams and Mr. Follet for the help I have had from them throughout the year.





ST. GERMANS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

YEAR 1969.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Generally speaking the year proved to be rather disappointing in so far that the only scheme upon which work was commenced was at Portwrinkle, where the old 9" outfall sewer discharging at half tide, which has existed for sixty years and created a serious nuisance, has been replaced by a 12" sewer laid to low water mark. Incorporated in the pipe line is a comminutor to macerate sewage before discharge and the scheme incorporates the provision of a new and enlarged sewer through the village to provide for increased flows from new development now taking place, as well as future building schemes already approved but not started in Crafthole. The work is now in its final stages and will provide both villages with a satisfactory disposal system which should serve the needs of the area for the foreseeable future.

It was hoped that a start would have been made at Pillaton, which was referred to in last year's report, but unfortunately nothing of a practical nature has taken place and the nuisance which has existed for many years still continues. It is pleasing to note, however, that after lengthy negotiation with the Ministry it was agreed in August that tenders could be invited for the construction of a Permutit Extended Aeration Plant to deal with a population of 400. This when it comes into operation will cater adequately for the present and future development envisaged for the village. As far as can now be seen work will commence early in 1970 and should be completed by the time the next report is prepared.

Little or no progress was made at St. Dominic due once again to the failure of the District Valuer and the National Trust to agree over the value of a site for the disposal works. The delay in dealing with this matter can only lead to increased costs and it is a serious reflection on the departments involved. It is hoped that a more favourable comment can be made on this scheme in the near future.

At Gunnislake the difficulties over the acquisition of the site for the disposal works at Hatches Green were eventually resolved and this meant that the long drawn out process of obtaining a Compulsory Purchase Order was avoided. Unfortunately after having agreed on this point difficulty was encountered with another landowner over a site for a pumping station and at the end of the year it was decided, in order to save further delay, to endeavour to arrange the purchase of an alternative site in Kingswood Road where it was felt that there would be less opposition. Assuming there are no further troubles the scheme should be submitted for Ministry approval in 1970.

Further progress has been made with the scheme for St. Germans and Polbathic, consultations having taken place between the Council and the County Planning Officer to agree future population trends. Eventually it has been decided, taking into account the 160 houses at present being erected at Cuddenbeake by Selleck Nicholls Williams (E.C.C.) Ltd., to design a works capable of dealing with 1500 persons. Sites have been chosen for a pumping station at Polbathic and a works site near Sconner, and negotiations are at present in progress with a view to planning consent being obtained.





Unforeseen difficulties at Hatt have led to delays and although at one time it was anticipated that a scheme would be ready for submission to the Ministry it is now extremely doubtful whether anything can be done until early 1971, the reason being that negotiations were complicated by the fact that two or three possible developers became involved and the question of reaching agreement over contributions towards the cost became impracticable. Fortunately now the position has been reached where the original developer, Mr. Walsh, has purchased all the land which has been given planning approval and this should certainly simplify matters although valuable time has been lost.

The suggestion contained in last year's report regarding the appointment of a Sewage Works Operator were implemented and early in the year two men were appointed and equipped with a Bedford van. They have proved to be a wonderful asset in enabling works already in operation to be satisfactorily maintained. Unfortunately, however, with the traditional type of works consisting of settling tanks and filters followed with land irrigation which has been the accepted practice for many years it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, in most instances to obtain effluent standards in accordance with River Authority requirements. This is not only applicable to this area but is common throughout the country. One can only conclude that the standards insisted upon are too high or that more thought has to be given to design which from experience with mechanically operated plants can only lead to greater expense in installation and running costs. The authorities will argue that the design is wrong but I feel a more realistic approach should be given to the problem in relation to cost and the general effect on the area of the particular discharge, as each disposal works varies according to its location and the volume of the water course it discharges into. It is difficult to follow why the same standard is laid down in nearly every case.

As more works come into operation the staff will need to be increased and it has already become apparent from the experience gained at Calstock that when St. Diminic and Pillaton schemes are completed more men will be required to assist in operation and maintenance.

The Council's sewage tanker has once again given yeoman service and without it the position would be impossible. At the present time it is capable of dealing adequately with the problem, particularly now that a greater part of the sludge can be absorbed at Calstock. The position will be further improved when an additional plant comes into operation at Callington, although this is not likely to be for at least five years.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

Great care has been given to the maintenance of the various conveniences throughout the area and although at times difficulties have arisen it has become apparent that since it has been the Council's policy as coin boxes in the conveniences become defective to take them off to give free access to the cubicle the result has proved to be quite contrary to what was originally expected, vandalism having decreased. It is to be hoped that this is a good omen for the future and that people who in the past have caused trouble have at last realised that the conveniences exist for the benefit of everyone and serve a useful and essential need.







After a very long period of construction the new convenience at Gunnislake, incorporating a site for a telephone kiosk and public seat, has been completed. At the same time the County Highways Committee carried out a widening scheme to Chapel Street at its junction with the main A.388 road through the village, as well as completing the access to the adjoining car park. The co-operation between the two authorities brought about a great improvement to the village which is known to be appreciated by those in daily contact with the area.

Although it has not been possible to commence the erection of the new convenience at the rear of the Blue Cap Hotel, Callington, the Council are now ready to invite tenders and at this stage there is every reason to assume that the building will be completed during 1970. Immediately this is done the old convenience at the entrance to the Pannier Market will be removed so that the Market entrance and the appearance of the Fore Street shopping centre can be improved.

The next scheme to be considered is the replacement of the public convenience on the Quay at Calstock, which due to Coach and Steamer trips in the summer is now used to a far greater extent than was ever appreciated would be the case when it was erected about forty years ago. It is essential that the new building should be sited somewhere near the water front but difficulties arise over the acquisition of a suitable site and at present the only possibility appears to be on land belonging to the Calstock Community Council but whether they would be prepared to make it available remains to be seen.

The Mobile convenience was once again in service at Tregantle and catered for considerable holiday traffic visiting the Rame Peninsula. If maintained properly this vehicle will last for many years although from experience gained since it came into operation four years ago it would not appear to be the type of thing to be recommended for general use all over the area. The permanent type building is the answer providing it is not sited in an isolated position.

At one stage during the year the County Council were considering siting a similar convenience in the lay-by opposite Penquite Farm, Trerulefoot, but the idea was subsequently dropped in favour of a permanent structure and at the moment the County Planning Officer is working in close collaboration with the County Surveyor with a view to a detailed report being prepared for requirements throughout the County where it is suggested that on the important trunk roads not only public conveniences be provided at strategic points but at the same time these buildings should form part of a larger concourse comprising picnic areas, camping sites, filling stations, and places where drivers could rest. To date details of the report are still awaited and whether such facilities will be provided within the rural area still remains to be seen.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL:

Once again it has to be reported that the demands on this service are still on the increase and the new vehicle delivered early in the year is already fully committed. If only householders would burn their paper and cardboard the bulk of the material collected would be reduced by at least fifty per cent and a great saving would be effected on collection and disposal costs.

At present a fleet of three lorries is in operation involving a total capacity of 80 cub. yards. The most efficient is the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic Machine which when loaded contains 520 bins as opposed to 250 and 220 for the other two. The greater capacity reduces travel to and from the tips but as the vehicle becomes older maintenance costs are proving to be high. It would appear, therefore, that in two years time serious consideration should be given to its replacement.





It is a pity that the capacity cannot be further increased but the narrowness of the lanes and the congested areas in the villages make it impracticable.

Tip maintenance has played an important part and wherever possible controlled tipping is carried out as near to Ministry requirements as possible. Unfortunately, however, problems with fires do arise from time to time although these are getting less.

To date adequate tipping space still remains at Millbrook, St. Germans Quay and Callington. It could well be, however, that in five years time the Callington tip, which caters for the whole of the northern area, will be nearing its end and then when this happens it will be difficult to find another site.

As in the case of sewage disposal River Authorities are taking an interest in stream pollution from refuse disposal sites and this is known to be a problem in other areas where new tips are being developed. It could well be that the time is not far distant when a number of local authorities will have to combine and seriously consider the provision of a large incineration plant to reduce bulk and to remove the materials in the refuse that give rise to pollution. It must be appreciated, however, that even with burning the residue has to be disposed of so that whatever is done considerable disposal space will still be required. It must be further realised that with such methods costs are bound to increase.

To date no great problems have arisen with staffing although it is becoming apparent that the service does not attract younger men. The result is that the existing employees, a number of whom are already over 65 years of age, are slowing up and this is having its effect on time taken which naturally increases costs. This is a matter which needs serious attention and the only way to solve it appears to be to offer more incentive to the younger element to encourage them to undertake this vital task which is essential in the interests of health and the community at large.

#### MEAT & OTHER FOODS:

The usual yearly variations in the numbers of animals killed for human consumption are shown in the table appended below:-

	CATTLE				
	Cattle (excl.cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	904	109	10	2242	1552
Number inspected	904	109	10	2242	1552
All diseases except cysticercosis and tuberculosis					
(a) Whole carcase condemned		1	NIL	3	11
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	431	37	NIL	295	133
Tuberculosis only					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	21





---

Cysticercosis only

(a) Whole carcase condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	15	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

---

Gross weight of meat condemned (lbs)	2395	649	NIL	998	1613
---	------	-----	-----	-----	------

---

and an increase of ten per cent in beef and twenty-six per cent in pig throughputs is offset by a fall in sheep and lamb production to a little over 81 per cent of the figure for the previous year, which is perhaps a reflection of the current view that the rearing of lambs for market is the least profitable exercise in animal husbandry at present with a consequent reinvestment in other lines reported recently.

The Veterinary Practitioners as hitherto have continued to carry out the inspection of meat at Kelly Bray and here alterations are under way which should bring about a great improvement in the lairage accommodation.

Meanwhile at Tideford the good standards previously reported continue to be maintained.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:  
Food & Drugs Act, 1955:

Routine inspections under these acts revealed no cases where enforcement action had to be invoked and the general co-operation of the occupiers of these premises greatly facilitated the work of the Council's officers and staff during the year under review.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

Apart from the normal number of applications for licences mostly in respect of single caravans, which were dealt with in conjunction with the Planning Authority, registered camp sites again were the primary concern of the Council's staff and here regular sampling of private water supplies and checking of waste and sewage disposal, together with the ready co-operation of most of the site proprietors, resulted in an uneventful year and very few complaints were received by the Council.

HOUSING:

Despite rising costs and higher interest rates there seems to be little falling off in the housing construction field and steady progress has continued in both the public and private sectors.

All twenty-three Council houses reported as under construction at the end of last year have been completed, and of the further fourteen dwellings started during the year six have already been completed, and there were eight dwellings under construction at the year's end. The twenty-nine houses completed were at St. Andrews Close, Calstock (fourteen) West Street, Millbrook (four); Carlton Villas, Hatt (Two); Blunts Village (four); Sheviack Village (Two); and The Orchard, Gunnislake (Three).

The eight dwellings under construction were four nearing completion at St. Andrews Close, Calstock, and four recently started at Wilcove.

The Council's housing schemes have of necessity to be spread over a wide area to provide an even distribution of accommodation in each parish consistent with need and demand. The larger and more populated parishes obviously attract greater attention, but even so the Council







does not ignore the smaller villages and hamlets, although suitable sites in easy reach of essential services are not easily found. Whilst exploring this aspect, however, the Council has taken advantage of fully developing those of its existing sites which have had available ground for development and this has enabled smaller dwellings for the aged to be interspersed with or built adjacent to existing sites. This is an important aspect of rehousing, especially in the smaller communities where it has been found that the older people prefer to remain in contact with their circle rather than to be uprooted and rehoused in a new environment well away from their acquaintances. They thus feel that they still belong to the community and are not shut away in isolation and out of touch with all they have known.

This mingling of types of housing accommodation also has the added advantage of enabling tenants of larger houses whose families have grown up and left home to be transferred to smaller modern accommodation thus making a larger house available for a family.

By the end of the year the Council owned in total 717 houses, including twenty other houses which have been acquired over the years.

In the private sector 165 dwellings were completed during the year, and there were 87 new dwellings under construction at the end of the year. A comparison with previous years will show the steady progress being maintained throughout the district.

The improvement of older dwellings under the grant aid scheme has remained constant, and the introduction in August of the increased grant allowances under the Housing Act 1969 will no doubt give added incentive to owners, although the full impact will not be evident until next year. The easing of the grant conditions coupled with the higher allowances should make the grant scheme much more attractive and popular. Fifteen improvement grants valued at £9,687 were approved during the year, and seventeen such grants were paid to the value of £6,273.

Twenty-two standard grants were approved, and fifteen such grants were paid to the value of £2,457, including three higher limit grants for providing bathrooms and two higher limit grants for septic tank installations.

In pursuance of the statutory obligations imposed on the Council notices under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 were served in respect of fourteen properties, and eight demolition orders were made and twelve undertakings accepted. Twenty-two properties were made fit following formal action.

Mortgage advances on nine properties were made by the Council to the value of £8,044.





APPENDIX 1PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1969

DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA No. 7
Heart disease	82	71	29	26	28	28	264
Cancer (all sites)	42	46	23	13	16	16	156
Stroke	20	28	14	9	34	12	117
Respiratory disease	23	24	16	5	9	7	84
Circulatory disease	6	3	2	4	4	1	20
Digestive disease	5	7	4	-	-	1	17
Accidents	6	1	6	1	1	-	15
Genito-urinary disease	8	1	-	1	-	-	10

APPENDIX 2TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1969

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA No. 7
Ischaemic heart disease	58	64	23	19	28	18	210
Other heart disease	10	4	3	5	-	8	30
Hypertensive disease	9	2	2	2	-	2	17
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	5	1	1	-	-	-	7
Cancer of lung and bronchus	4	8	6	3	5	2	28
Cancer of intestine	11	6	1	1	1	3	23
Cancer of stomach	9	4	1	5	-	-	19
Cancer of breast	5	6	2	-	1	3	17
Cancer of uterus	2	2	1	-	1	1	7
Other cancers	11	20	12	4	8	7	62

APPENDIX 3DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1969

DISTRICT	0 - 4 YEARS	5 - 14 YEARS	15- 44 YEARS	45- 64 YEARS	65- 74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ST. GERMANS R.D.	6	-	7	37	66	93	209
LISKEARD R.D.	4	-	10	45	55	80	194
SALTASH M.B.	2	-	1	14	37	44	98
TORPOINT U.D.	1	-	3	14	16	30	64
LISKEARD M.B.	1	-	1	8	25	66	101
LOOE U.D.	1	1	2	18	16	30	68
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	15	1	24	136	215	343	734





APPENDIX 4.TUBERCULOSISNEW CASES IN NO. 7 HEALTH AREA - 1969

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	1	-	1
25 - 44 years	1	3	4
45 - 64 years	4	-	4
65 years and over	4	-	4
	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
New case rate per 1,000 of population	0.186	0.056	0.242

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA No. 7.- 1969

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
ST. GERMAN'S R.D.	0.07	1.65	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.29	1.60	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.45	2.39	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.32	1.30	-
LISKEARD M.B.	0.20	4.29	-
LOOE U.D.	0.25	2.70	-
HEALTH AREA No. 7.	0.24	2.01	-
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.17	2.33	0.04

APPENDIX 5.CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUSDEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1969

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
45 - 54 years	1	-	1
55 - 64 years	5	3	8
65 - 74 years	12	1	13
75 years and over	5	1	6
	<u>23</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1969

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
HEALTH AREA No. 7.	0.428	0.093	0.521
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.433	0.110	0.543
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.506	0.104	0.610

# Appendix

(Continued)

## Table 1. Summary of the data for the 1990-1991 season

Year	Area	Value	Unit
1990	Area 1	100	kg/ha
1990	Area 2	150	kg/ha
1990	Area 3	200	kg/ha
1990	Area 4	250	kg/ha
1990	Area 5	300	kg/ha
1990	Area 6	350	kg/ha
1990	Area 7	400	kg/ha
1990	Area 8	450	kg/ha
1990	Area 9	500	kg/ha
1990	Area 10	550	kg/ha
1990	Area 11	600	kg/ha
1990	Area 12	650	kg/ha
1990	Area 13	700	kg/ha
1990	Area 14	750	kg/ha
1990	Area 15	800	kg/ha
1990	Area 16	850	kg/ha
1990	Area 17	900	kg/ha
1990	Area 18	950	kg/ha
1990	Area 19	1000	kg/ha
1990	Area 20	1050	kg/ha
1990	Area 21	1100	kg/ha
1990	Area 22	1150	kg/ha
1990	Area 23	1200	kg/ha
1990	Area 24	1250	kg/ha
1990	Area 25	1300	kg/ha
1990	Area 26	1350	kg/ha
1990	Area 27	1400	kg/ha
1990	Area 28	1450	kg/ha
1990	Area 29	1500	kg/ha
1990	Area 30	1550	kg/ha
1990	Area 31	1600	kg/ha
1990	Area 32	1650	kg/ha
1990	Area 33	1700	kg/ha
1990	Area 34	1750	kg/ha
1990	Area 35	1800	kg/ha
1990	Area 36	1850	kg/ha
1990	Area 37	1900	kg/ha
1990	Area 38	1950	kg/ha
1990	Area 39	2000	kg/ha
1990	Area 40	2050	kg/ha
1990	Area 41	2100	kg/ha
1990	Area 42	2150	kg/ha
1990	Area 43	2200	kg/ha
1990	Area 44	2250	kg/ha
1990	Area 45	2300	kg/ha
1990	Area 46	2350	kg/ha
1990	Area 47	2400	kg/ha
1990	Area 48	2450	kg/ha
1990	Area 49	2500	kg/ha
1990	Area 50	2550	kg/ha
1990	Area 51	2600	kg/ha
1990	Area 52	2650	kg/ha
1990	Area 53	2700	kg/ha
1990	Area 54	2750	kg/ha
1990	Area 55	2800	kg/ha
1990	Area 56	2850	kg/ha
1990	Area 57	2900	kg/ha
1990	Area 58	2950	kg/ha
1990	Area 59	3000	kg/ha
1990	Area 60	3050	kg/ha
1990	Area 61	3100	kg/ha
1990	Area 62	3150	kg/ha
1990	Area 63	3200	kg/ha
1990	Area 64	3250	kg/ha
1990	Area 65	3300	kg/ha
1990	Area 66	3350	kg/ha
1990	Area 67	3400	kg/ha
1990	Area 68	3450	kg/ha
1990	Area 69	3500	kg/ha
1990	Area 70	3550	kg/ha
1990	Area 71	3600	kg/ha
1990	Area 72	3650	kg/ha
1990	Area 73	3700	kg/ha
1990	Area 74	3750	kg/ha
1990	Area 75	3800	kg/ha
1990	Area 76	3850	kg/ha
1990	Area 77	3900	kg/ha
1990	Area 78	3950	kg/ha
1990	Area 79	4000	kg/ha
1990	Area 80	4050	kg/ha
1990	Area 81	4100	kg/ha
1990	Area 82	4150	kg/ha
1990	Area 83	4200	kg/ha
1990	Area 84	4250	kg/ha
1990	Area 85	4300	kg/ha
1990	Area 86	4350	kg/ha
1990	Area 87	4400	kg/ha
1990	Area 88	4450	kg/ha
1990	Area 89	4500	kg/ha
1990	Area 90	4550	kg/ha
1990	Area 91	4600	kg/ha
1990	Area 92	4650	kg/ha
1990	Area 93	4700	kg/ha
1990	Area 94	4750	kg/ha
1990	Area 95	4800	kg/ha
1990	Area 96	4850	kg/ha
1990	Area 97	4900	kg/ha
1990	Area 98	4950	kg/ha
1990	Area 99	5000	kg/ha
1990	Area 100	5050	kg/ha
1990	Area 101	5100	kg/ha
1990	Area 102	5150	kg/ha
1990	Area 103	5200	kg/ha
1990	Area 104	5250	kg/ha
1990	Area 105	5300	kg/ha
1990	Area 106	5350	kg/ha
1990	Area 107	5400	kg/ha
1990	Area 108	5450	kg/ha
1990	Area 109	5500	kg/ha
1990	Area 110	5550	kg/ha
1990	Area 111	5600	kg/ha
1990	Area 112	5650	kg/ha
1990	Area 113	5700	kg/ha
1990	Area 114	5750	kg/ha
1990	Area 115	5800	kg/ha
1990	Area 116	5850	kg/ha
1990	Area 117	5900	kg/ha
1990	Area 118	5950	kg/ha
1990	Area 119	6000	kg/ha
1990	Area 120	6050	kg/ha
1990	Area 121	6100	kg/ha
1990	Area 122	6150	kg/ha
1990	Area 123	6200	kg/ha
1990	Area 124	6250	kg/ha
1990	Area 125	6300	kg/ha
1990	Area 126	6350	kg/ha
1990	Area 127	6400	kg/ha
1990	Area 128	6450	kg/ha
1990	Area 129	6500	kg/ha
1990	Area 130	6550	kg/ha
1990	Area 131	6600	kg/ha
1990	Area 132	6650	kg/ha
1990	Area 133	6700	kg/ha
1990	Area 134	6750	kg/ha
1990	Area 135	6800	kg/ha
1990	Area 136	6850	kg/ha
1990	Area 137	6900	kg/ha
1990	Area 138	6950	kg/ha
1990	Area 139	7000	kg/ha
1990	Area 140	7050	kg/ha
1990	Area 141	7100	kg/ha
1990	Area 142	7150	kg/ha
1990	Area 143	7200	kg/ha
1990	Area 144	7250	kg/ha
1990	Area 145	7300	kg/ha
1990	Area 146	7350	kg/ha
1990	Area 147	7400	kg/ha
1990	Area 148	7450	kg/ha
1990	Area 149	7500	kg/ha
1990	Area 150	7550	kg/ha
1990	Area 151	7600	kg/ha
1990	Area 152	7650	kg/ha
1990	Area 153	7700	kg/ha
1990	Area 154	7750	kg/ha
1990	Area 155	7800	kg/ha
1990	Area 156	7850	kg/ha
1990	Area 157	7900	kg/ha
1990	Area 158	7950	kg/ha
1990	Area 159	8000	kg/ha
1990	Area 160	8050	kg/ha
1990	Area 161	8100	kg/ha
1990	Area 162	8150	kg/ha
1990	Area 163	8200	kg/ha
1990	Area 164	8250	kg/ha
1990	Area 165	8300	kg/ha
1990	Area 166	8350	kg/ha
1990	Area 167	8400	kg/ha
1990	Area 168	8450	kg/ha
1990	Area 169	8500	kg/ha
1990	Area 170	8550	kg/ha
1990	Area 171	8600	kg/ha
1990	Area 172	8650	kg/ha
1990	Area 173	8700	kg/ha
1990	Area 174	8750	kg/ha
1990	Area 175	8800	kg/ha
1990	Area 176	8850	kg/ha
1990	Area 177	8900	kg/ha
1990	Area 178	8950	kg/ha
1990	Area 179	9000	kg/ha
1990	Area 180	9050	kg/ha
1990	Area 181	9100	kg/ha
1990	Area 182	9150	kg/ha
1990	Area 183	9200	kg/ha
1990	Area 184	9250	kg/ha
1990	Area 185	9300	kg/ha
1990	Area 186	9350	kg/ha
1990	Area 187	9400	kg/ha
1990	Area 188	9450	kg/ha
1990	Area 189	9500	kg/ha
1990	Area 190	9550	kg/ha
1990	Area 191	9600	kg/ha
1990	Area 192	9650	kg/ha
1990	Area 193	9700	kg/ha
1990	Area 194	9750	kg/ha
1990	Area 195	9800	kg/ha
1990	Area 196	9850	kg/ha
1990	Area 197	9900	kg/ha
1990	Area 198	9950	kg/ha
1990	Area 199	10000	kg/ha
1990	Area 200	10050	kg/ha
1990	Area 201	10100	kg/ha
1990	Area 202	10150	kg/ha
1990	Area 203	10200	kg/ha
1990	Area 204	10250	kg/ha
1990	Area 205	10300	kg/ha
1990	Area 206	10350	kg/ha
1990	Area 207	10400	kg/ha
1990	Area 208	10450	kg/ha
1990	Area 209	10500	kg/ha
1990	Area 210	10550	kg/ha
1990	Area 211	10600	kg/ha
1990	Area 212	10650	kg/ha
1990	Area 213	10700	kg/ha
1990	Area 214	10750	kg/ha
1990	Area 215	10800	kg/ha
1990	Area 216	10850	kg/ha
1990	Area 217	10900	kg/ha
1990	Area 218	10950	kg/ha
1990	Area 219	11000	kg/ha
1990	Area 220	11050	kg/ha
1990	Area 221	11100	kg/ha
1990	Area 222	11150	kg/ha
1990	Area 223	11200	kg/ha
1990	Area 224	11250	kg/ha
1990	Area 225	11300	kg/ha
1990	Area 226	11350	kg/ha
1990	Area 227	11400	kg/ha
1990	Area 228	11450	kg/ha
1990	Area 229	11500	kg/ha
1990	Area 230	11550	kg/ha
1990	Area 231	11600	kg/ha
1990	Area 232	11650	kg/ha
1990	Area 233	11700	kg/ha
1990	Area 234	11750	kg/ha
1990	Area 235	11800	kg/ha
1990	Area 236	11850	kg/ha
1990	Area 237	11900	kg/ha
1990	Area 238	11950	kg/ha
1990	Area 239	12000	kg/ha
1990	Area 240	12050	kg/ha
1990	Area 241	12100	kg/ha
1990	Area 242	12150	kg/ha
1990	Area 243	12200	kg/ha
1990	Area 244	12250	kg/ha
1990	Area 245	12300	kg/ha
1990	Area 246	12350	kg/ha
1990	Area 247	12400	kg/ha
1990	Area 248	12450	kg/ha
1990	Area 249	12500	kg/ha
1990	Area 250	12550	kg/ha
1990	Area 251	12600	kg/ha
1990	Area 252	12650	kg/ha
1990	Area 253	12700	kg/ha
1990	Area 254	12750	kg/ha
1990	Area 255	12800	kg/ha
1990	Area 256	12850	kg/ha
1990	Area 257	12900	kg/ha
1990	Area 258	12950	kg/ha
1990	Area 259	13000	kg/ha
1990	Area 260	13050	kg/ha
1990	Area 261	13100	kg/ha
1990	Area 262	13150	kg/ha
1990	Area 263	13200	kg/ha
1990	Area 264	13250	kg/ha
1990	Area 265	13300	kg/ha
1990	Area 266	13350	kg/ha
1990	Area 267	13400	kg/ha
1990	Area 268	13450	kg/ha
1990	Area 269	13500	kg/ha
1990	Area 270	13550	kg/ha
1990	Area 271	13600	kg/ha
1990	Area 272	13650	kg/ha
1990	Area 273	13700	kg/ha
1990	Area 274	13750	kg/ha
1990	Area 275	13800	kg/ha
1990	Area 276	13850	kg/ha
1990	Area 277	13900	kg/ha
1990	Area 278	13950	kg/ha
1990	Area 279	14000	kg/ha
1990	Area 280	14050	kg/ha
1990	Area 281	14100	kg/ha
1990	Area 282	14150	kg/ha
1990	Area 283	14200	kg/ha
1990	Area 284	14250	kg/ha
1990	Area 285	14300	kg/ha
1990	Area 286	14350	kg/ha
1990	Area 287	14400	kg/ha
1990	Area 288	14450	kg/ha
1990	Area 289	14500	kg/ha
1990	Area 290	14550	kg/ha
1990	Area 291	14	



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

This table is enclosed by a request of the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969 FOR THE RURAL  
DISTRICT OF ST. GERMAN'S IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT.

1 - INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	62	51	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	63	53	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found NIL  
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").





PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

No Out-workers are employed in the

St. Germans Rural District.







